Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1826. [NO. 110

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 20th Dec. 1826.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$12,000	is	$12,000
1	- -	6,000	-	6,000
1	- -	5,000	-	5,000
1	- -	4,000	-	4,000
1	- -	2,500	-	2,500
1	- -	1,340	-	1,340
6	- -	1,000	-	6,000
12	- -	500	-	6,000
156	- -	50	-	7,800
780	- -	10	-	7,800
7,800	- -	5	-	39,000
8,760 Prizes.				97,440
15,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.				

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 numbers will be publicly placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out; and that Ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to $6,000
The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of $500.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to a prize of $50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of $5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, $5 00 | Quarters, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 |

☞ Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash will be promptly attended to.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

82tf

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book account, are earnestly requested to liquidate the same between now and the 1st of December next. Such as will do so by note, will stand a chance for farther indulgence; but such as will not, may expect to be sued immediately.

The Tailoring

WILL be executed this winter with more despatch than formerly; and as for its style and workmanship, it will be inferior to none. My prices will correspond with the times, for cash, or payment assumed by some approved person residing in the village.

ALEX. GRAHAM.

Charlotte, Nov. 4, 1826.—'6

Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber's farm in Cabarrus county, on the 20th of October, ultimo, a chesnut-sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a bald face, a glass eye, and all four of his feet white, the white extending nearly to his knees. Any person who will give me informaton of said horse, shall be liberally rewarded for his trouble, and all expenses paid. Information on the subject, if sent by mail, may be directed to Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C.

MOSES W. MOORE.

Nov. 6, 1826.—3t'10.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, vs. Nancy Blalock. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't '20.—pr. adv. $4.

Notice.

I WILL prosecute, to the utmost rigor of the law, any person who will trade or purchase any article of produce from my negroes, without a written permit from myself. I will also prosecute any person that may hire or employ any of my negroes to do any labour, either by night or day, without my permission; and I will give twenty-five dollars reward for information to the conviction of any person who may be found violating the above notice.

SAMUEL M'COMB.

Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1326.—5t'12.

Right Wrongs No Man.

I AM compelled to have money. No indulgence do I expect, nor no indulgence will I give. If you owe me, now is the time to discharge the debt. I find the longer some people are indulged, the more they look for it; but a game of this kind, I never play. If any man can work without tools, a merchant can buy goods without money; but who will admit this? I intend going to Charleston in a few days, for what? to purchase goods. Hence the necessity for all to pay me. If you do not, you will receive a tap upon your shoulders, which will have some cost attached to it.

J. D. BOYD.

Nov. 24, 1826.—3t'10.

35 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th instant, his negro man, named ELLIS. Ellis is 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stout, well made, and a little inclined to be bow legged; has very bushy hair, especially before and speaks tolerably quick.

He took with him a blue broad cloth coat, about half worn, with gilt buttons, with these words on the under part, 'W. Wallis, treble Orange;' a vest of the same cloth as the coat, with buttons covered with the same; a short jacket and pantaloons filled with wool; a shirt and pantaloons of white northern homespun; a shot gun with full stock, shivered at the muzzle, with the fore thimble off. The gun has the second lock to her; carried also, a new black Hat, rather small for him, with Lafayette's name in it. Is a tolerable shoemaker, carried a shoe knife and some other shoemaker's tools; he can spell a little, and I think will attempt to pass as a free fellow, and in all probability will aim for the non-slave holding states.

Ellis was raised in Montgomery county, N. C. by Mr. Wyatt Randall.

Any person who will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, two miles above Sneedsborough, Anson county, N. C. shall receive the above reward; or 20 Dollars, if confined in any jail so that I get him.

☞ Address the subscriber at Morven Post Office, Anson county, N. C.

DANIEL COOK.

Cheraw, Nov. 9, 1826.—3t'10.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against John T. Paschal and Lunsford Paschal, for papers placed in their hands for collection, are requested to make them known to their securities before the the 25th day of December ensuing, that arrangements may be made for their settlement.

WILLIAM COOK,
JAMES COOK,
ROBERT COOK,
JORDAN WILLIAMSON,
STEPHEN FOX.

November 25, 1826.—3t10

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the National Journal—*Extra.*

MESSAGE

Of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, communicated to both Houses, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The assemblage of the Representatives of our Union in both Houses of Congress at this time occurs under circumstances calling for the renewed homage of our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all Good. With the exceptions incidental to the most felicitous condition of human existence, we continue to be highly favored in all the elements which contribute to individual comfort and to national prosperity. In the survey of our extensive country, we have generally to observe abodes of health and regions of plenty. In our civil and political relations, we have peace without, and tranquillity within, our borders. We are, as a people, increasing with unabated rapidity in population, wealth, and national resources; and, whatever differences of opinion exist among us, with regard to the mode and the means by which we shall turn the beneficence of Heaven to the improvement of our own condition, there is yet a spirit, animating us all, which will not suffer the bounties of Providence to be showered upon us in vain, but will receive them with grateful hearts, and apply them with unwearied hands, to the advancement of the general good.

Of the subjects recommended to the consideration of Congress at their last Session, some were then definitively acted upon. Others left unfinished, but partly matured, will recur to your attention, without needing a renewal of notice from me. The purpose of this communication will be, to present to your view the general aspect of our public affairs at this moment, and the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature as signified by the laws then & heretofore enacted.

In our intercourse with the other nations of the earth, we have still the happiness of enjoying peace and a general good understanding—qualified, however, in several important instances, by collisions of interest, and by unsatisfied claims of justice, to the settlement of which, the constitutional interposition of the legislative authority may become ultimately indispensable.

By the decease of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, which occurred cotemporaneously with the commencement of the last Session of Congress, the United States have been deprived of a long tried, steady, and faithful friend. Born to the inheritance of absolute power, and trained in the school of adversity, from which no power on earth, however absoabsolute is exempt, that monarch, from his youth, had been taught to feel the force and value of public opinion, and to be sensible that the interests of his own government would best be promoted by a frank and friendly intercourse with this republic, as those of his people would be advanced by a liberal commercial intercourse with our country.—A candid and confidential interchange of sentiments between him and the Government of the United States, upon the affairs of Southern America, took place at a period not long preceding his demise, and contributed to fix that course of policy which left to the other governments of Europe no alternative but that of sooner or later recognizing the independence of our southern neighbors, of which the example had, by the United States, already been set. The ordinary diplomatic communications between his successor, the Emperor Nicholas, and the U. States, have suffered some interruption by the illness, departure, and subsequent decease of his minister residing here, who enjoyed, as he merited, the entire confidence of his new sovereign, as he had eminently responded to that of his predecessor. But we have had the most satisfactory assurances, that the sentiments of the reigning Emperor towards the United States are altogether conformable to those which had so long and constantly animated his imperial brother; and we have reason to hope that they will serve to cement that harmony and good understanding between the two nations, which, founded in congenial interests, cannot but result in the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of both.

Our relations of commerce and navigation with France are, by the operation of the Convention of 24th June, 1822, with that nation, in a state of gradual and progressive improvement. Convinced, by all our experience, no less than by the principles of fair and liberal reciprocity, which the United States have constantly tendered to all the nations of the earth, as the rule of commercial intercourse which they would universally prefer, that fair and equal competition is most conducive to the interests of both parties, the United States, in the negotiation of that Convention, earnestly contended for a mutual renunciation of discriminating duties and charges in the ports of the two countries. Unable to obtain the immediate recognition of this principle in its full extent, after reducing the duties of discrimination, so far as it was found attainable, it was agreed that, at the expiration of two years from the 1st of October, 1822, when the convention was to go into effect, unless a notice of six months on either side should be given to the other, that the Convention itself must terminate, those duties should be reduced by one-fourth; and that this reduction should be yearly repeated until all discrimination should cease while the Convention itself should continue in force.—By the effect of this stipulation, three-fourths of the discriminating duties which had been levied by each party upon the vessels of the other in its ports, have already been removed; and on the 1st of next October, should the Convention be still in force, the remaining fourth will be discontinued. French vessels, laden with French porduce, will be received in our ports on the same terms as our own; and ours, in return, will enjoy the same advantages in the ports of France. By these approximations to an equality of duties and of charges, not only has the commerce between the two countries prospered, but friendly dispositions have been, on both sides, encouraged and promoted. They will continue to be cherished and cultivated on the part of the United States.—It would have been gratifying to have had it in my power to add, that the claims upon the justice of the French Government, involving the property and the comfortable subsistence of many of our fellow-citizens, and which have been so long and so earnestly urged, were in a more promising train of adjustment than at your last meeting; but their condition remains unaltered.

With the Government of the Netherlands, the mutual abandonment of discriminating duties had been regulated by Legislative acts on both sides. The act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, abolished all discriminating duties of Impost and Tonnage, upon the vessels and produce of the Netherlands in the ports of the United States, upon the assurance given by the Government of the Netherlands, that all such duties operating against the shipping and commere of the United States, in that Kingdom, had been abolished. These reciprocal regulations had continued in force several years, when the discriminating principle was resumed by the Netherlands in a new and indirect form, by a bounty of ten per cent. in the shape of a return of duties to their national vessels, and in which those of the United State are not permitted to participate. By the act of Congress of the 7th January, 1824, all, discriminating duties in the U. States were again suspended, so far as related to the vessels and produce of the Netherlands, so long as the reciprocal exemption should be extended to the vessels and produce of the United States in the Netherlands. But the same act provides that in the event of a restoration of discriminating duties, to operate against the shipping and commerce of the U. States, in any of the foreign countries referred to therein, the suspension of discriminating dutes in favor of the navigation of such foreign country should cease, and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and impost duties in the U. States, should revive and be in full force with regard to that nation.

In the correspondence with the Government of the Netherlands upon this subject, they have contended that the favor shown to their own shipping by this bounty upon their tonnage, is not to be considered as discriminating duty. But it cannot be denied that it produces all the same effects. Had the mutual abolition been stipulated by treaty, such a bounty upon the national vessels could scarcely have been granted consistently with good faith. Yet, as the act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, has not expressly authorized the Executive authority to determine what shall be considered as a revival of discriminating duties a foreign Government to the disadvantage of the United States, and as the retaliatory measure on our part, however just and necessary, may tend rather to that conflict of legislation which we deprecate, than to that concert to which we invite all commercial nations, as most conducive to their interest and our own, I have thought it more consistent with the spirit of our institutions to refer the subject again to the paramount authority of the Legislature to decide what measure the emergency may require, than abruptly, by proclamation, to carry into effect the minatory provision of the act of 1824.

During the last session of Congress, Treaties of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, were negotiated and signed at this place with the Government of Denmark, in Europe, and with the Federation of Central America, in this hemisphere. These Treaties then received the sanction of the Senate, by the advice and consent to their ratification. They were accordingly ratified on the part of the United States, and, during the recess of Congrsss, have also been ratified by the other respective contracting parties. The ratifications have been exchanged, and they have been published by Proclamations, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress. These Treaties have established between the contracting parties the principles of equality and reciprocity in their broadest and most liberal extent: Each party admitting vessels of the other into its ports, laden with cargoes the produce or manufacture of any quarter of the globe, upon the payment of the same duties of tonnage and impost that are chargeable upon their own. They have further stipulated, that the parties shall hereafter grant no favor of navigation or commerce to any other nation, which shall not, upon the same terms, be granted to each other; and that neither party will impose upon articles of merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the other, any other or higher duties than upon the like articles, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. To these principles there is, in the Convention with Denmark, an exception, with regard to the Colonies of that Kingdom in the Artic Seas, but none with regard to her Colonies in the West Indies.

In the course of the last summer, the term to which our last Commercial Treaty with Sweden was limited, has expired. A continuation of it is in the contemplation of the Swedish Government, and is believed to be desirable on the part of the United States. It has been proposed by the King of Sweden, that, pending the negotiation of reaewal, the expired Treaty should be mutually considered as still in force; a measure which will require the sanction of Congress to be carried into effect on our part, and which I therefore recommend to your consideration.

With Russia, Spain, Portugal, and in general all the European Powers, between whom and the United States relations of friendly intercourse have existed, their condition has not materially varied since the last session of Congress. I regret not to be able to say the same of our commercial intercourse with the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, in America. Negotiations of the highest importance to our common interests have been for several years in discussion between the two Governments; and on the part of the United States have been invariably pursued in the spirit of candor and conciliation. Interests of great magnitude and delicacy had been adjusted by the Conventions of 1815 and 1818, while that of 1822, mediated by the late Emperor Alexander, had promised a satisfactory compromise of claims which the Government of the United States, in justice to the rights of a numerous class of their citizens, was bound to sustain. But with regard to the commercal intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies in America, it has been hitherto found impracticable to bring the parties to an understanding satisfactory to both. The relative geographical position, and the respective products of nature cultivated by human industry, had constituted the elements of a commercial intercourse between the U. States and British America, insular and continental, important to the inhabitants of both countries. But it had been interdicted by Great Britain, upon a principle heretofore practised upon by the colonizing nations of Europe, of holding the trade of their colonies, each in exclusive monopoly to herself. After the termination of the late war, this interdiction had been revived, and the British Government declined including this portion of our intercourse with her possessions in the negotiation of the Convention of 1815. The trade was then carried on exclusively in British vessels, till the act of Congress concerning navigation, of 1818, and the supplemental act of 1820, met the interdict by a corresponding measure on the part of the U. States. These measures, not of relation, but of necessary self defence, were soon succeeded by an Act of Parliament, opening certain colonial ports to the vessels of the U. States, coming directly from them, and to the importation from them of certain

articles of our produce, burdened with heavy duties, and excluding some of the most valuable articles of our exports. The United States opened their ports to British vessels from the Colonies, upon terms as exactly cerresponding with those of the Act of Parliament, as, in the relative position of the parties, could be made. And a negotiation was commenced by mutual consent, with the hope, on our part, that a reciprocal spirit of accommodation and a common sentiment of the importance of the trade to the interests of the inhabitants of the two countries, between whom it must be carried on, would ultimately bring the parties to a compromise, with which both might be satisfied. With this view, the Government of the United States had determined to sacrifice something of that entire reciprocity which, in all commercial arrangements with Foreign Powers they are entitled to demand, and to acquiesce in some inequalities disadvantageous to ourselves, rather than to forego the benefit of a final and permanent adjustment of this interest, to the satisfaction of Great Britain herself. The negotiation repeatedly suspended by accidental circumstances, was, however, by mutual agreement and express assent, considered as pending, and to be speedily resumed. In the mean time, another act of Parliament, so doubtful and ambiguous in its import as to have been misunderstood by the officers in the Colonies who were to carry it into execution, opens again certain Colonial ports, upon new conditions and terms, with a threat to close them against any nation which may not accept those terms, as prescribed by the British Government. This act passed in July, 1825, not communicated to the Government of the United States, not understood by the British Officers of the Customs in the Colonies where it was to be enforced, was nevertheless submitted to the consideration of Congress, at their last session. With the knowledge that a negotiation upon the subject had long been in progress, and pledges given of its resumption at an early day, it was deemed expedient to await the result of that negotiation, rather than to subscribe implicitly to terms the import of which was not clear, and which the British authorities themselves in this hemisphere, were not prepared to explain.

Immediately after the close of the last Session of Congress, one of our most distinguished citizens was despatched as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, furnished with instructions which we could not doubt would lead to a conclusion of this long controverted interest, upon terms acceptable to Great Britain. Upon his arrival, and before he had delivered his letters of credence, he was met by an an order of the British Council, excluding, from and after the first of December now current, the vessels of the United States from all the Colonial British ports, excepting those immediately bordering upon our territories. In answer to his expostulations upon a measure thus unexpected, he is informed that, according to the ancient maxims of policy of European nations having colonies, their trade is an exclusive possession of the mother country. That all participation in it by other nations, is a boon of favor not forming a subject of negotiation, but to be regulated by the Legislative Acts of the Power owning the colony. That the British Government, therefore, declines negotiating concerning it; and that, as the United States did not forthwith accept purely and simply the terms offered by the Act of Parliament, of July, 1825, Great Britain would not now admit the vessels of the United States even upon the terms on which she has opened them to the navigation of other nations.

We have been accustomed to consider the trade which we have enjoyed with the British Colonies, rather as an interchange of mutual benefits, than as a mere favor received; that, under every circumstance, we have given an ample equivalent. We have seen every other nation, holding colonies, negotiate with other nations, and grant them, freely, admission to the Colonies by Treaty; and, so far are the other colonizing nations of Europe now from refusing to negotiate for trade with their Colonies, that we ourselves have secured access to the Colonies of more than one of them by Treaty. The refusal, however, of Great Britain to negotiate, leaves to the United States no other alternative than that of regulating, or interdicting, altogether, the trade on their part, according as either measure may affect the interests of our own country; and, with that exclusive object, I would recommend the whole subject to your calm and candid deliberations.

It is hoped that our unavailing exertions to accomplish a cordial good understanding on this interest, will not have an unpropitious effect upon the other great topics of discussion between the two Governments. Our Northeastern and Northwestern boundaries are still unadjusted. The Commissioners under the 7th article of the Treaty of Ghent have nearly come to the close of their labors; nor can we renounce the expectation, enfeebled as it is, that they may agree upon their Report to the satisfaction o. acquiescence of both parties. The Commission for liquidating the claims, for indemity for slaves carried away after the close of the war, has been sitting with doubtful prospects of success. Propositions of compromise have, however, passed between the two governments, the result of which, we flatter ourselves, may yet prove satisfactory. Our own dispositions and purposes towards Great Britain are all friendly and conciliatory; nor can we abandon, but with strong reluctance, the belief that they will, ultimately, meet a return, not of favors, which we neither ask nor desire, but of equal reciprocity and good will.

With the American Governments of this hemisphere we continue to maintain an intercourse altogether friendly, and between their nations and ours that commercial interchange of which mutual benefit is the source, and mutual comfort and harmony the result, is in a continual state of improvement. The war between Spain and them, since the total expulsion of the Spanish military force from their continental territories, has been little more than nominal; and their internal tranquillity, though occasionally menaced by the agitations which civil wars never fail to leave behind them, has not been affected by any serious calamity.

The Congress of Ministers from several of those nations which assembled at Panama, after a short session there, adjourned to meet again, at a more favorable season, in the neighborhood of Mexico. The decease of one of our Ministers on his way to the Isthmus, and the impediments of the season, which delayed the depature of the other, deprived us of the advantage of being represented at the first meeting of the Congress. There is, however, no reason to believe that any of the transactions of the Congress were of a nature to affect injuriously the interests of the United States, or to require the interposition of our Ministers, had they been present. Their absence has, indeed, deprived us of the opportunity of possessing precise and authentic information of the treaties which were concluded at Panama; and the whole result has confirmed me in the conviction of the expediency to the United States of being represented at the Congress. The surviving member of the Mission, appointed during your last session, has accordingly proceeded to his destination, and a successor to his distinguished and lamented associate will be nominated to the Senate. A Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, has, in the course of the last summer, been concluded by our Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, with the United States of that Confederacy, which will also be laid before the Senate, for their advice with regard to its ratification.

In adverting to the present condition of our fiscal concerns, and to the prospects of our Revenue, the first remark that calls our attention, is, that they are less exuberantly prosperous, than they were at the corresponding period of the last year. The severe shock so extensively sustained by the commercial and munufacturing interests in Great Britain, has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves. A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home. The net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last. And the receipts of that which is to come will fall short of those in the current year. The diminution, however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our domestic manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation. It is also highly gratifying to perceive, that the deficiency in the revenue, while it scarcely exceeds the anticipations of the last year's estimates from the Treasury, has not interrupted the application of more than eleven millions during the present year, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debt, nor the reduction of upwards of seven millions of the capital debt itself. The balance in the Treasury on the first of January last, was five millions and two hundred and one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-three cents. The receipts from that time to the 30th of September last, were nineteen millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents. The receipts of the current quarter, estimated at six millions of dollars, yield, with the sums already received, a revenue of about twenty-five millions and a half for the year. The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year have amounted to eighteen millions seven hundred and fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents. The expenditures of the current quarter are expected, including the two millions of the principal debt to be paid, to balance the receipts. So that the expenses of the year, amounting to upwards of a million less than its income, will leave a proportionally increased balance in the Treasury on the first of January 1827, over that of the first of January last. Instead of five millions two hundred thousand, there will be six millions four hundred thousand dollars.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September, is estimated at twenty-one millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the amount that will probably accrue during the present quarter, is estimated at four millions two hundred and fifty thousand, making for the whole year twenty-five millions and a half, from which the drawbacks being deducted, will leave a clear revenue from the customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about twenty millions four hundred thousand dollars, which, with the sums to be received from the proceeds of the public lands, the bank dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about twenty-three millions, a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year, little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the public debt, beyond the annual appropriation of ten millions, by the act of 3d March, 1817. At the passage of that act, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions and a half. On the first of January next, it will be short of seventy-four millions. In the lapse of those ten years, fifty millions of the public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of about three millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passage of that act of the annual appropriation of the ten millions, seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions, at this time scarcely four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet our experience has proved that a revenue consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinary extent, with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection that even in the compass of the last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that in two successive years it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation. The returning tides of the succeeding years replenished the public coffers, until they have again begun to feel the vicissitudes of a decline. To produce these alterations of fulness and exhaustion, the relative operation of abundant or of unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign governments, political revolutions, the prosperous or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes, not always to be traced, variously combine. We have found the alternate swells and diminutions embracing periods of from two to three years. The last period of depression to us was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year. Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the former period, or even to anticipate a deficiency which will intrench upon the ability to apply the annual ten millions to the reduction of the debt. It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients, for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

Besides the seven million of the loans of 1813, which will have been discharged in the course of the present year, there were nine millions which, by the terms of the contracts, would have been, and are now, redeemable. Thirteen millions more of the loan of 1814, will become redeemable from and after the expiration of the present month; and nine other millions from and after the close of the ensuing year. They constitute a mass of thirty-one millions of dollars, all bearing an interest of six per cent. more than twenty millions of which will be immediately redeemable, and the rest within little more than a year. Leaving of this amount fifteen millions to continue at the interest of six per cent., but to be, as far as shall be found practicable, paid off in the years 1827 and 1828, there is scarcely a doubt, that the remaining sixteen millions might within a few months, be discharged by a loan at not exceeding five per cent. redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830. By this operation, a sum of nearly half a million of dollars may be saved to the nation; and the discharge of the whole thirty-one millions within the four years, may be greatly facilitated, if not wholly accomplished.

By an act of Congress of 3d March, 1825, a loan, for the purpose now referred to, or a subscription to stock, was authorized, at an interest not exceding four and a half per cent. But, at that time, so large a portion of the floating capital of the country was absorbed in commercial speculations, and so little was left for investment in the stocks, that the measure was but partially successful. At the last session of Congress, the condition of the funds was still unpropitious to the measure; but the change so soon afterwards occurred, that, had the authority existed to redeem the nine millions now redeemable by an exchange of stocks, or a loan at five per cent. it is morally certain that it might have been affected, and with it a yearly saving of ninety thousand dollars.

With regard to the collection of Revenue of Impost, certain occurrences have, within the last year, been disclosed in one or two of oua principal ports, which engaged the attention of Congress at their last session, and may hereafter require further consideration. Until within a very few years, the execution of the laws for raising the revenue, like that of all our other laws, has been ensured more by the moral sense of the community, than by the rigors of a jealous precaution, or by penal sanctions. Confiding in the exemplary punctuality and unsullied integrity of our importing merchants, a gradual relaxation from the provisions of the Collection Laws, a close adherance to which would have caused inconvenience and expense to them, had long become habitual; and indulgences had been extended universally, because they had never been abused. It may be worthy of your serious consideration, whether some further legislative provision may not be necessary to come in aid of this state of unguarded security.

From the reports herewith communicated of the Secreries of War and of the Navy with the subsidiary documents annexed to them, will be discovered the present condition and administration of our Military establishment on the land & on the sea. The organization of the Army having undergone no change since its reduction to the present Peace Establishment in 1821, it remains only to observe, that it is yet found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of peace can be needed, or useful. It may be proper to add, that, from a difference of opinion between the late President of the United States and the Senate, with regard to the construction of the act of Congress of 2nd March, 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, it remains hitherto so far without execution, that no Colonel has been appointed to command one of the Regiments, of Artillery. A supplementary or explanatory act of the Legislature appears to be the only expedient practicable for removing the difficulty of this appointment.

In a period of profound peace, the conduct of the mere military establishment forms but a very inconsiderable portion of the duties devolving upon the administration of the Department of War. It will be seen by the returns from the subordinate departments of the Army, that every branch of the service is marked with order, regularity, and discipline. That from the Commanding General through all the gradations of superintendence, the officers feel themselves to have been citizens before they were soldiers, and that the glory of a Republican Army must consist in the spirit of freedom by which it is animated, and of patriotism by which it is impelled. It may be confidently stated, that the moral character of the Army is in a state of continual improvement, and that all the arrangements for the disposal of its parts have a constant reference to that end.

But to the War Department are attributed other duties, having indeed relation to a future possible condition of war, but being purely defensive, and in their tendency contributing rather to the security and permanency of peace: The erection of the fortifications provided for by Congress and adapted to secure our shores from hostile invasion: The distribution of the fund of public gratitude and justice to the pensioners of the Revolutionary war: The maintenace of our relations of peace and of protection with the Indian Tribes: And the internal improvements and surveys for the location of Roads and Canals, which during the last three sessions of Congress have engaged so much of their attention, and may engross so large a share of their future benefactions to our country.

By the act of the 30th of April, 1824, suggested and approved by my predecessor, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of causing to be made the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, of the routes of such roads and canals as the President of the United States might deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of veiw, or necessary for the transportation for the public mail—the surveys, plans, and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

In execution of this act, a Board of Engineers was immediately instituted, and have been since most assiduously and constantly occupied in carrying it into effect. The first object to which their labors were directed, by order of the late President, was the examination of the country between the tide waters of the Potomac, the Ohio, and Lake Erie, to ascertain the practicability of a communication between them, to designate the most suitable route for the same, and to form plans and estimates in detail of the expense of execution.

On the 3d of February, 1825, they made their first report, which was immediately communicated to Congress, and in which they declared that, having maturely considered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such of the preliminary surveys as were then completed, they were decidedly of opinion that the communication was practicable.

At the last session of Congress, before the Board of Engineers were enabled to make up their second report, containing a general plan, and preparatory estimate for the work, the Committee of the House of Representatives upon Roads and Canals, closed the session with a report, expressing the hope that the plan and estimate of the Board of Engineers might at this time be prepared, and that the subject be referred to the early and favorable consideration of Congress at their present session. That expected Report of the Board of Engineers is prepared, & will forthwith be laid before you.

Under the resolution of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared a complete system of Cavalry Tactics of the United States, to be reported to Congress at the present session—a Board of distinguished Officers of the Army, and of the Militia, has been convened, whose Report will be submitted to you, with that of the Secretary of War. The occasion was thought favorable for consulting the same Board, aided by the results of a correspondence with the Governors of the several States and Territories, and other citizens of intelligence and experience, upon the acknowledged defective condition of our Militia system, and upon the improvements of which it is susceptible. The report of the Board upon this subject is also submitted for your consideration.

In the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, upwards of five millions of dollars will be submitted for the expenditures to be paid from the Department of War. Less than two fifths of this will be applicable to the maintenance and support of the Army. A million and a half, in the form of pensions, goes as a scarcely adequate tribute to the services and sacrifices of a former age; and a more than equal sum, invested in fortifications, or for the preparations, of internal improvement, provides for the quiet, the comfort, and the happier existence of the ages to come. The appropriations to indemnify those unfortunate remnants of another race, unable alike to share in the enjoyments, and to exist in the presence of civilization, though swelling in recent years to a magnitude burdensome to the Treasury, are generally not without their equivalents, in profitable value; or serve to discarge the Union from engagements more burdensome than debt.

In like manner, the estimate of appropriations for the Navy Department will present an aggregate sum of upwards of three millions of dollars. About one-half of these, however, cover the current expenditures of the Navy in actual service, and one-half constitutes a fund of national property, the pledge of our future glory and defence. It was scarcely one short year after the close of the late war, and when the burden of its expenses and charges were weighing heaviest upon the country, that Congress, by the act of 29th April, 1816, appropriated one million of dollars annually, for eight years, to the *gradual increase of the Navy*. At a subsequent period, this annual appropriation was reduced to half a million for six years, of which the present year is the last. A yet more recent appropriation the last two years for building ten Sloops of War, has nearly restored the original appropriation of 1816, of a million for every year. The result is before us all. We have twelve line-of-battle Ships, twenty Frigates, and Sloops of War in proportion; which, with a few months of preparation, may present a line of floating fortifications along the whole range of our coast, ready to meet any invader who might attempt to set foot upon our shores: Combining with a system of fortifications upon the shores themselves, commenced about the same time under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, hitherto systematically pursued, it has placed in our possession the most effective sinews of war, and has left us at once an example and a lesson, from which our own duties may be inferred. The gradual increase of the Navy was the principle of which the act of 29th April, 1816, was the first development. It was the introduction of a system to act upon the character and history of our country for an indefinite serise of ages. It was a declaration of that Congress to their constituents and to posterity, that it was the destiny and the duty of these Confederated States, to become, in regular process of time, and by no petty advances, a great Naval Power. That which they proposed to accomplish in eight years, is rather to be considered as the measure of their means, than the limitation of their design. They looked forward for a term of years sufficient for the accomplishment of a definite portion of their purpose; and they left to their successors to fill up the canvass of which they had traced the large and prophetic outline. The ships of the line, and frigates, which they had in contemplation, will be shortly completed. The time which they had allotted for the accomplishment of the work has more than elapsed. It remains for your consideration how their successors may contribute their portion of toil and of treasure for the benefit of the succeeding age, in the gradual increase of our Navy. There is, perhaps, no part of the exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Federal Government, which has given more general satisfaction to the People of the Union, than this. The system has not been thus vigorously introduced, and hitherto sustained, to be now departed from, or abandoned. In continuing to provide for the gradual increase of the Navy, it may not be necessary or expedient to add for the present any more to the number of our ships; but should you deem it advisable to continue the yearly appropriation of half a million to the same objects, it may be profitably expended, in providing a supply of timber to be seasoned, and other materials for future use; in the construction of docks, or in laying the foudations of a School for Naval Education, as to the wisdom of Congress either of those measure may appear to claim the preferrence.

Of the small portion of this Navy engaged in actual service during the peace, squardrons have continued to be maintained in the Pacific Ocean, in the West India Seas, and in the Mediterranean; to which has been added a small armament, to cruise on the Eastern Coast of South America. In all they have afforded protection to our commerce, have contributed to make our country advantageously known to foreign nations, have honorably employed multitudes of of our seamen in the service of their country, & have enured numbers of youths of the rising generation to lives of manly hardihood and of nautical experience and skill. The priacies with which the West India Seas were for several years infested, have been totally suppressed. But, in the Mediterranean, they have increased in a manner afflictive to other nations, and but for the continual presence of our squadron would have been distressing to our own. The war which has unfortunately broken out between the Republic of Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Government, has given rise to very great irregularities among the Naval Officers of the latter, by whom principles in relation to blockades, and to neutral navigation, have been brought forward, to which we cannot subscribe, and which our own Commanders have found it necessary to resist. From the friendly disposition towards the United States constantly manifested by the Emperor of Brazil, and the very useful and friendly commercial intercourse between the United States and his dominions, we have reason to believe that the just reparation demanded for the injuries sustained by several of our citizens from some of his officers, will not be withheld. Abstracts from the recent despatches of the Comanders of our several squadrons are communicated with the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress.

A Report from the Postmaster General is likewise communicated, presenting in a highly satisfactory manner the result of a vigorous, efficient, and economical administration of that Department. The revenue of the office, even of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than forty-five thousand dollars. That of the succeeding year has been still more productive. The increase of the receipts, in the year of preceeding the first of July last, over that of the year before, exceeds one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollors, and the excess of the receipts over the expenduitures of the year has swollen from forty-five thousand to nearly eighty thousand dollars. During the same period, contracts for additional tranportation of the mail, in stages, for about two hundred and sixty thousand miles, have been made, and for seventy thousand miles, annually, on horseback. Seven hundred and fourteen new Post Offices have been established within the year; and the increase of revenue within the last three years, as well as the augmentation of the transportation by mail, is more than equal to the whole amount of receipts, and of mail conveyance, at the commencement of the present century, when the seat of the General Government removed to this place. When we reflect that the objects effected by the transportation of the mail are among the choicest comforts and enjoyments of social life, it is pleasing to observe, that the dissemination of them to every corner of our country has outstripped in their increase even the rapid march of our population.

By the Treaties with Franch and Spain, respectively ceding Louisinna and the Florida to the United States, provision was made for the security of land titles derived from the Governments of those nations. Some progress has been made, under the authority of various Acts of Congress, in the ascertainment and establishment of those titles: but claims to a very large extent remain unadjusted. The public faith, no less than the just rights of individuals, and the interest of the community itself, appears to require further provision for the speedy settlement of these calims, which I therefore recommend to the care and attention of the Legislature.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of the 20th of May last, to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, three Commissioners were appointed to select a site for the erection of a Penitentiary for the District, and also a site in the county of Alexandria for a county jail: both of which objects have been effected, The building of the Penitentiary has been commenced, and is in such a degree of forwardness as to promise that it will be completed before the meeting of the next Congress. This consideration points to the expediency of maturing, at the present session, a sistem for the regulation and government of the penitentiary, and of defining the class of offences which shall be punishable by confinement in this edifice.

In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purposes upon which we are here assembled, to indulge a momentary restrospect, combining, in a single glance, the period of our origin as a National Confederation with that of our present existence, at the precise interval of half a century from each other. Since your last meeting at this place; the Fiftieth Anniversary of the day when our Independence was declared, has been celebrated throughout our land; and on that day, when every heart was bounding with with joy, and every voice was turned to gratulation, amid the blessings of Freedom and Independence, which the sires of a former age had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scence, the hand that penned the ever-memorable Declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate, were, by one summons, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of all, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and last day of that half century, how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory! Then, glancing through the same lapse of time, in the condition of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fulness and vigor of youth, in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their secred honor, to the cause of freedom and of mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and sensiblilty left to breathe a last aspiration to Heaven of blessing upon their country; may we not humbly hope that to them, too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that while their mortal vestments were sinking into the clod of the valley, their emancipated spirits were ascending to the bosom of their God!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, December 5, 1826.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1826.

Through the kindness of a correspondent, we have been favored with the President's Message, in time to lay it before our readers the present week; and altho' it occupies the greater part of our present number, we conceive no apology necessary. It is an able and interesting document, and as such, we take pleasure in placing it entire before the public.

We regret to notice a decline in the price of Cotton; by last advices, it was 9¼ and 9¾ at Fayetteville—8 and 9 at Cheraw, and 9 and 10½ at Charleston.

The dead body of a man was found on the 12th instant, about four miles from this place, near the Salisbury road. From a certificate taken from his pocket, it appears that his name was Samuel Weatherby—that he was a member of the Marine Corps, under the command of Colonel Wharton, at Philadelphia, and was honorably discharged therefrom, in February, 1817. Verdict of the Jury of inquest—"Died by the visitation of God."

An opinion is said to prevail in England that Mr. Canning has at last intimated the views of the British Government with regard to Spain. They intend, it is said, to establish Ferdinand on the throne, and to make him once more the head of a constitutional monarchy: he being compelled again to grant, of his royal favor, a regular and more liberal system of government Whether such an opinion is well founded or not, it is not destitute of probability—indeed, so far as we can judge in this country, it appears more consistent with the course heretofore pursued by England, than any other we have heard suggested, as well as more reconcileable with the accounts we have had of late proceedings in Madrid. Spain, it appears evident, cannot long remain without suffering some important change.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The schooner Revenue, Captain Tyler, for Baracoa, (Cuba,) sailed yesterday with about 40 cabin and steerage passengers, to locate on that valuable and fertile tract of land belonging to the Moa Company of this city, among whom were Col. Richard M. Malcomb, lady, two daughters and a servant, Dr. Baren, and Messrs. Wallace, Bowne, Stearns, and Wm. Malcomb of this city, and the two Mr. Hewits, of Long Island.—*Ib.*

Eulogies.—Messrs. D. F. Roberson and Co. and Norton and Russell of Hartford, Ct. were to issure form the Press on Wednesday last, a volume of select Eulogies, delivered in various parts of the country and by eminent men, on the discease of the late venerable Ex-Presidents. In order to incorporate the beautiful address of Mr. Wirt into the volume, it has been delayed until the present time. The work contains 426 pages 8 vo. printed on good paper. It comprises the best and ablest produetions of some of the most distinguished American scholars, and is such a work as patriots and gentlemen of literary tast would wish to place in their libraries. *Balt. Pat.*

The New York Albion asserts that "not content with opening canals, erecting fortifications and resorting to various other measures for the internal advancement of the country, His Majesty's Ministers now contemplate, the most important changes in the form and system of the local government of the British North American Provinces. Conceiving that the welfare of these fine provinces would be promoted if placed under one general, vigorous and effective government, they have formed the plan of Uniting them into ONE CONFEDERATE SISEEM.

"Each province will still retain its own local government and two legislative bodies as they at present exist, with some modifications; but it will be required to send a certain number of delegates to the place of general govenment to enect laws for the whole. At the head of this Grand Confederation will be placed some distinguished individual appointed by the crown." Some speak of Halifax as the Seat of General Government, others of Quebec, others of Montreal."

The London Magazine for October, in a kind of semi-comic description of the growing desire for Catholic emancipation, has the following cimax:

"Meetings—county, parochial and provincial, follow each other with dramatic regularity: petitions, Protestant and Catholic, fly abroad on the wings of newspapers; speeches of all dimensions, and resolutions of endless purposes convulse the civilized world with the spasms of patriotic commiseration for the white slaves of Ireland. The voice of liberty, as Mr. O'Connell peculiarly expresses it, is heard on the winds of heaven; the festivity of North American dinners is saddened by the indignant recital of Irish wrongs; and at the other end of the continent in Mexico, diplomatists throw off the reserve of their official character, and all but come to blows over the bottle, and the discussion of the Catholic grievances. The ministerial journal of France has become, of late, as much the organ of the Popish Parliament of the corn exchange as of the cabinet of St. Cloud; and the United States' gazettes all but announce the the sailing of an armament to establish a republic in the Emerald Isle.—The operas and balls of London, it seems, are merged in the contemplation of the ruined huts of the forty shillings freeholders; and the Baroness de Montesquieu, touched by the pathetic appeals of Mr. Sheil, instead of enriching the treasury of a theatre, flings her hundred pounds munificently into the relief fund for these humble martyrs of freedom. The philosopher, awakened from his reveries, grasps his pen and his purse, to contribute the sanction of both to the claims of disfranchised Irishmen; while the school boy, eschewing admiration of Brutus and plum cake, encloses his pocket money in a declamation on the "William Tell" of Waterford, to the new Cotholic rent. Wherever the name of Ireland is mentioned; the best feelings of the heart are roused; to hear of her wrongs is to be indignant; to think of her distress is to be generous, to reflect on her struggles is to wish her success.

The colour of Cattle.—A writer in the New-England Farmer, under the signature of Agricola, attributes much importance to the *colour* of cattle:—"Having been for some years a considerable traveller in New-England, I have noticed that the best farmers always have the best cattle. Where you find, as in Worcester county, large barns, strong walls, square lots, great crops of rowen, huge wood piles, fat horses, well painted houses, and all the ordinary indications of plenty and independence; you invariably find *red or brown oxen and cows.* Selection from his calves, for three or four years, of red brown, or brindle, by any farmer, will soon teach him the value of the expedient: a bright red is to be preferred; but next to this, the brown, and then the mixture of both, (the brindle,) which is an excellent hardy colour for working oxen. No purchaser of oxen or cows overlooks the article of colour.

Blarney.—This is the name of a castle, about three miles from Cork. Adjoining to the inhabited mansion, there was formerly a large square tower, with a winding stone staircase to the top; the floors were all gone but the stone roof was entire; it was the custom here for all strangers who asceded to the top of the tower, to creep on their hands and knees to the cornerstone of the highest pinnacle, and kiss the same; by virtue of which, the parties ever after were said to be endowed with extraordinary powers of loquacity and persuasion. Though nobody could have believed that kissing the stone had any such effect, the custom was followed, through innocent mirth, and it accordingly became a common saying at Cork, of any prattling fellow, he has been at Blarney; and hence the phrase, "none of your blarney."

Dublin Morning Post.

A Female Veteran.—Mary Hide, now living at Chorleybottoms, Lancashire, is 94 years of age. On Saturday, Sept. 2d, she buried the last of her childern, in the whole nineteen sons and one daughter. The day following she said, "Now I have buried all my children, and my two husbands; thanks be to God, I have seen them all removed from sorrow and care, and I am ready to follow." She stated that she lost ten sons in the army and navy. "My eldest boy." she said, "lost his leg in an engagement with De Grasse, and died in the West Indies. I was not 16 when he was born. Two were killed at Guadaloupe, two with Nelson at the Nile—four of my sons were there; two died at Chelsea, one having lost a leg and the other an arm. One died at Newcastle, in the 20th regiment; another at the same place, on board the tender; and the tenth lost his life in going to Dublin." She was born in Mecklenburgh, and came to England with a Mrs. McMullin, when 11 years of age. She says her first husband was in the Slave trade, but afterwards became a soldier. She was nine months with him at Gibraltar, and then went to America, and landed at Boston. "I was never in the field," she said, "whilst the battle lasted, but I have been to plunder afterwards." This veteran received 18d per week from the parish of Pendleton, near Manchester. She recently applied for some increase of allowance; but they threatened to place her in the work house!

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday, the 8th instant, of one day's illness, *Pauline Josephine*, daughter of Edward M. and Sarah Ann Bronson, aged, eleven months.

THE

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1827,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.

For sale at this Office.

Fresh Groceries, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Jonas Cohen, where he is now opening an assortment of

Groceries and Confectionaries,

WARRANTED GENUINE; and which he will sell low for CASH only.

THOS. A. NORMENT.

N. B. No Spirits to be drank in the House.

Charlotte, Dec. 15, 1826.—2t'11

NOTICE.

AT Hayes' Mills, the late residence of Martha Hays, deceased; on Tuesday the 2nd day of January next, will be sold on a credit of twelve months, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of four or five Negroes, also, a wagon, horses, and cattle, household and kitchen furniture. At the same time and place will be hired for one year, two likely young negro fellows, belonging to a minor heir of said deceased. Bond and approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. M. NEELY, } *Ex'rs.*
D. M'DONALD. }

N. B. All those having demands against said estate, are requested to present them to the Executors in such time and manner as prescribed by Law. Also, those indebted, to make payment to the Executors.

Dec 14, 1126.—2t'11.

Hire of Negroes.

I WILL hire on the 1st January, 1826, before the Court-House in Charlotte, for twelve months, three stout healthy negroes, viz:

Elias, aged 18 years;
Eady, aged 12 years;
Mary, aged 20 years.

Belonging to the estate of John Vail deceased.

JOHN IRWIN, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 16, 1826,—3t'12.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE Exercises of this Academy, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Cottrell, his son, and their ladies, will be resumed on the 1st Monday in January, 1827.—The course of instruction will embrace spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Ethics, History, plain and ornamental Needle Work; Drawing, Painting, on velvet, and music on the Piano Forte.

Price of tuition, exclusive of ornamental branches and music, for for each Student per Session 10.

Drawing, Painting and Needle Work 10.

Music 20.

☞Boarding can be had, on moderate terms, either at the Academy, or at respectable private houses in town.

3t'11.

Estate of Milas J. Robinson.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the notes due to this estate, are in my hands for collection; and if the debtors do not avail themselves of this information, they will find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer.

T. J. ORR.

2t'10

Payments must be made.

THE heirs of the estate of Samuel Harris, deceased, demand their legacies from the executors. Such as are in arrears to said estate, are requested to make payment by the first of January next; if not, they may anticipate the result.

LAIRD H. HARRIS, }
JOHN GINGLES, } *Exr's.*
JONATHAN HARRIS, }

Nov. 30, 1826.—3t10

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 22d instant, at the dwelling-house of Zenas Alexander, deceased, his SAW MILL & GRIST MILL seat, including about fourteen acres of land. Sale at 12 o'clock, when the terms will be made known by A. W. ALEXANDER, *Ex'r.*

December 1, 1826.—3t10

23 LIKELY NEGROES,

Stock, Crop,* &c.—12 *mo's. Credit.

WILL be sold, at the late dwelling of Samuel C. Caldwell, four miles east of Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 19th of December next, all the SLAVES, CROP, STOCK, and personal property of every description belonging to the estate; among which are, an extensive

Theological & Literary Library,
A four wheel family Carriage,
A geared Horse Grist-Mill, &c.

At the same time, all the lands will be rented.

As the greater part of the notes arising from the sale will be placed in the hands of the guardians of the minor heirs, a considerable indulgence may be expected, when the securities are unexceptionable.

Every person indebted to the estate, is requested to settle up; and all those having claims against the estate, are required to present them, as the law directs. Sale to continue from day to day. J. M'KNITT, *Adm'r.*

November 27, 1826.—3t10

Benj. Hartgrove's Estate.

THE subscribers having qualified as Administrators of the estate of Benjamin Hartgrove, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Thursday, the 4th day of January next, the following property, to wit: Eleven or twelve negroes, one of whom is a bricklayer; Household and Kitchen Furniture; two Wagons; Corn and Cotton, Hay and Fodder, Hogs, and other articles not necessary to mention. Twelve months' credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

RICHARD RANKIN, } *Admr's.*
ROBERT WILSON, }

Nov. 27, 1826.—3t10

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the estate, are required to present them, as the law directs.

John Stewart's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of John Stewart, deceased, will sell at Public Auction, on the 26th of December, the following property, to wit: Two tracts of land, containing 500 acres, lying on Waxaw creek; four negroes, a quantity of corn and cotton; Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep; one set of blacksmith's tools, a set of wagon maker's do.; several wagons, implements of husbandry, together with two stills, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, 12 months' credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

N. B. All persons indebted to the said John Stewart, deceased, as guardian of Jas. B. Carns and Wm. A Carns, are notified, that unless they come forward and make payment to the executor by the day of sale, their notes will be put in an officer's hands for collection.

JOHN STEWART, *Executor.*

Nov. 27, 1826.—3t10

Hireing,

AT the late residence of Fredrick Dinking, deceased, on Saturday, the 30th instant.—I will hire out to the highest bidder, for the term of one year, the Land and Negroes belonging to the estate of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Guardian.*

Dec. 8th, 1826.—3t'11p.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley, } Petition to vacate a grant.
vs.
Reuben Searsey and the heirs of John Miller, dec.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Lowrie and wife, Susannah Lowrie and John F. Miller, the heirs and representatives of John Miller, deceased, are not inhabitants of the state: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; that said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard, as to them, ex parte.

WITNESS, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th November, 1826.

JAMES MORRIS, *Clerk.*

6t14—pr. adv. $3.

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1826.

John Bradley } Petition to vacate a grant.
vs.
Joshua Souther and the heirs of John Miller, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Lowrie and wife, Susanah Lowrie and John F. Miller, the heirs and representatives of John Miller, deceased, are not inhabitants of the State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur; that said petition will be taken pro confesso and heard, as to them, ex parte. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 14th November, A. D. 1826. JAMES MORRIS, *Clerk.*

6t'14—pr. adv. $3.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber has one hundred and forty acres of land for sale, nine miles east of Charlotte and on the head waters of Reedy Creek, which he offers on very accommodating terms. There are a good house and barn, and other necessary buildings on the place; and it is a commodious seat for some tradesman. For terms, apply either to Samuel Johnston, adjoining the land, or to myself.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Nov. 27, 1826.—4t11

Poetry.

AFFECTION.

O what is so beautiful, half to behold,
As the smile which Affection bestows;
It is sweeter than incense, and brighter than gold,
And as soft as the breath of a rose.

O, it sheds round the heart, in its happiest hour,
A halo of rapture and love!
And divinely it glows 'neath the magical power
As a gem 'neath the light from above!

If so witching her smile O, what must be her tear?
Deep, deep in her heart doth it flow!
It is doubly sacred, and doubly dear,
Being shed in the hour of woe.

Both, both are most exquisite! blest is the smile
Which beams in the season of gladness;
And blest is the tear which can sorrow beguile,
Or soften one mument of sadness.

THE FARMER AND COUNSELLOR,

A Counsel in the Common Pleas,
Who was esteemed a mighty wit,
Upon the strength of a chance hit
Amid a thousand flippancies,
And his occasional bad jokes
In bullying, battering, and browbeating,
Ridiculing and maltreating,
Women, or other timid folks.
In a late cause resolved to hoax
A clownish Yorkshire farmer—one
Who by his uncouth look and gait,
Appeared expressly meant by Fate
For being quizz'd and played upon.

So having tipp'd the wink to those
In the back rows,
Who kept their laughter bottled down
Until our wag should draw the cork,
He smiled jocosely on the clown,
And went to work.

"Well Farmer Numbskull, how go calves at York?"
"Why, not, Sir, as they do wi' you,
But on four legs instead of two,"
"Officer?" cried the legal elf,
Piqued at the laugh against himself,
"Do pray keep silence down below there.
Now look at me clown, attend,
Have I not seen you somewhere, friend?"
"Yees—very like—I often go there."

"Our rustic's waggish—quite laconic,"
The counsel cried, with grin sardonic:
"I wish I'd know this proidgy,
This genius of the clods, when I
On circuit was at York residing.
Now Farmer, do for once speak true,
Mind, you'r on oath, so tell me, you
Who doubtless think yourself so clever,
Are there as many fools as ever
In the West Riding."
"Why, no, sir, no; we've got our share,
But not so many as when you were there."

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the La Belle Assemble.

WEDDINGS: BY A PARISH CLERK.

(continued.)

The lady, according to custom, came first. She had many of her friends about her; and the whole company shewed more joy than is generally exhibited by the polite world, even on these happy events. There appeared to be a sort of congratulation amongst them, as though they had brought some fortunate circumstance to pass of which they had despaired; and amid them also was a tall bluff-looking brother, who seemed very well pleased with the success of his exertions. The bride, too, was in high spirits, and talked and smiled with her bride's-maiden, arranged her dress at the glass, and carried her head with an air. So much were the party occupied with their own satisfied feelings, that they did not appear to observe the wild and haggard look of the bridegroom. I was shocked and alarmed at the pale and ghastly countenance which he presented; he was dressed in black, and though somebody took notice of this circumstance, it was only to joke about it. To me he seemed under the influence of brandy or of laudanum, for he talked strangely, and laughed in such a manner that I shuddered at the sound. Nobody, however, appeared to regard it; and the wedding party entered the church as gaily as possible. During the ceremony the bridegroom's mood changed; as if struck by its solemnty, he became grave; a shade of inexpressible sadness passed over his wan, could brow; and large drops of perspiration chased each other down his face.—The nuptual rite ended, he stooped forward to kiss the bride, and just as the clergyman turned to leave the alter, drew a pistol from his bosom, and shot himself through the heart before an arm could be raised to prevent him! Down dropped the new married couple together, for this unhappy gentleman had entangted himself in his wife's drapery, and dragged her with him as he fell. It was a horrid sight to see the dead and the living stretched in this fearful embrace upon the ground. Paralyzed by the report of the pistol, we stood aghast, and a minute elapsed before even I could stretch out my hand to extricate the bride from her shocking situation. She had not fainted, and she could not weep; but her eyes were glazed, her features rigid, & her skin changed to a deep leaden hue. Her satin robe was in several places stained with blood; and surely never was any spectacle half so ghastly! Her friends repressed their tears and sobs, and, gathering round her, attempted to convey her away. She submitted as if unwittingly; but when her foot was on the threshold of the portal she burst into long and contined shrieks. The whole church rang with the appalling cry; and it was not until she had completely exhausted herself by her screams, and had sunk into a sort of torpor, interrupted only by low moans, that she could be taken from the fatal spot. A coroner's inquest sat in the vestry, and a sad tale of female levity, and of the weakness and libertinism of man, came out. But the subject is too painful to dwell upon, and I gladly turn to pleasanter recollections.

We had a very fine party shortly afterwards, who arrived in two or three carriages. The bride was young and fair, but she held her head down, and seemed greatly agitated. It was very easy to perceive that her heart had not been consulted in the choice of a husband. The father, a tall heavy-browed man, casts evere and threatening glanees upon his trembling daughter; but the mother, though she seemed equally bent upon the match, interceded for a little cessation of holtilities, and when the shrieking girl asked to be allowed to walk for a moment with one friend in the church, in order to collect her scattered thoughts, leave was granted. As she passed out of the door she dropped her white satin reticule, and it clanked heavily againsted the steps—a sound not at all like that of a smelling bottle, and I must confess that my curiosity was strongly excited. I endeavoured to pick it up—but before I could bend my arm, which is a little stiff with the rheumatism, she had whipped it off the ground, and down the side aisle she went, leaning upon her companion'sarm. This aisle is long, and rather dark, terminating in a heavy oaken screen, which conceals the green baize door leading to the front portal. She passed behind this screen and was seen no more! I thought it very odd, but it was not my place to speak, so I retuned into the vestry room, that I might not be questioned. Presently the bridegroom arrived, and an illfavoured gentleman he was, with a fretful discontented countenance; and he began complaining of having been detained at home by some fool's message. After he had grumbled for a few minutes the bride was called for—she was not to be found. The father stormed. "Is this a time," he exclaimed, "to play such childish tricks! she has hidden herself in some corner:" and away we all hastened in search of her. The church doors were shut and locked, but as I passed up the gallery stairs I observed that the bolts were withdrawn from that which led from the side aisle. I did not, however, feel myself compelled to publish this discovery, though I shrewdly suspected that the reticule which had rung so loudly as it fell contained a key; and so it proved. Some time was wasted in examing the organ-loft, and indeed every place in which a mouse might have been concealed. At last somebody hit upon the truth, and a little inquiry placed the elopement beyond a doubt. We leaned that a carriage had been in waiting at a corner of the street opposite to the church; and that a gentleman had been seen loitering under the portico, who, the instant that two ladies popped out, conducted them to his equipage, which moved leisurely away, while we were engaged in our unsuccessful search. Upon strict examination it came out that a pew-opener had furnished the means of obtaining a false key. It would be impossible to describe the rage and dismay of the disappointed parties: the mother went off in hysterics, the bridegroom looked sourer than ever, the father raved and swore bitterly; and the clergyman, after vainly attempting to pacify him, read him a lecture upon his intemperate conduct. All those who were not related to the parties slunk quietly away, perhaps to have their laugh out; and I take shame to myself to say that I could not help enjoying the scene, so thoroughly unamiable did those persons appear with whom the fair bride was unfortunately connected. I was anxious about the young couple, and heard with great pleasure that they got safe to Scotland.

Another young lady, forced by her parents to the altar, did not manage matters quite so cleverly. They had dressed her out, poor thing, in ball-room attire; her beautiful hair fell in ringles from the crown of her head, down a swan-like throat as white as snow, and these glossy tresses were wreathed with long knots of pearl, which crossed her forehead twice, and mingled in rich loops with the clustering curls. Her white arms were bare, for her gloves had been lost in the coach, and the veil had slipped from her head and hung in disorder over her shoulds. Before the carriage reached the church, I saw her fair face thrust out of one of the windows, as if in expectation of seeing somebody. She paused for an instant on the steps, and, unmindful of the gazing crowd, cast hurried glances up and down the street; and even in the vestry-room, and in the church, she searched every corner narrowly with her eyes, turning round quickly at the slightest sound. Hope did not forsake her until the very last moment—when the bridegroom appeard—a tall prim personage, who drew on his gloves very deliberately, not seeing or heeding the agonizing perturbation of his intended bride. Her movements became more hurried as her expectation of a rescue decreased. She surffered herself, as if bewildered, to be led to the communion table; her head all the time turned over her shoulder, still watching for the arrival of some too tardy friend. But when she stood by the rails, and the actual commencement of the ceremony struck upon her ear, she seemed to awaken to a full sense of her dangerous situation; and, throwing up her beautiful white arms, and tearing away the long curls from her brow, she exclaimed, with much vehemence, "No! no! no!" Her bosom heaved as though it would have burst through the satin and lace which confined it; her dark flashing eyes seemed starting from her head; her cheek was now flushed with the hue of crimson, and now pale as death, and every feature was swelled and convulsed by the tumultuous emotions which shook her fame. The tall prim gentleman looked astounded: there was a gathering together of friends; but the bride was not to be appeased—she still continued her half-frenzied exclamation, "No! no! no!" A slight scuffle was heard outside the church, and in the next moment a fine-looking young man dashed in through the vestry-room, scarcely making two steps to the afflicted fair, who, uttering a piercing cry of joy, rused into his outstreatched arms. The clergyman shut his book, scandalized by the indecorum of these proceedings; the tall prim gentleman opened his eyes, and seemed fumbling in his waitcoat pocket for a card; and the lovers, careless of every thing but each other, clasped in a fervent embrace, had sunk down upon one of the free seats in the middle aisle—the youth swearing by heaven and earth that his beloved should not be torn from his grasp, and the lady sobbing on his shoulder. The parents of the bride, confounded and amazed at this unexpected catastrophe, had nothing to say. They at length attempted to soothe the bridegroom; but he had elevated his eyebrows, and, looking unutterable things, was evidently preparing to walk off; and, this resolution taken, he was not to be stayed. He seized his hat, placed it solemnly under his arm, faced about, and, perceiving that his rival was wholly engrossed in wiping away the tears from the loveliest pair of eyes in the world, he pursed up his mouth to its originial formality, and marched straight out of the church. An arrangement now took place between the intruder and the crest-fallen papa and mamma. The latter was left with her daughter, while the two gentlemen went in quest of a new license. The young lady, a little too wilful it must be owned, pouted and coaxed, till the old lady's brow relaxed, and all was harmony. Again the curate was called upon to perform his office, and now radiant smiles played upon the lips of the bride—a soft confusion stole over her cheek, and scarcely waiting until the conclusion of the ceremony, as if she feared a second separation, she clung to her husband's arm, not quitting it even while singing her name in the book.

There was nothing extraordinary about the next couple who joined their hands in our church, except their surpassing beauty. It seemed a question which could be styled the handsomer, the lady or the gentleman: both were tall, and both had that noble aspect which one is apt to fancy the exclusive gift of high bith. The bridegroom was a man of rank, and the bride little inferior in family connexion. The friends of each party, magnificiently appointed, graced the ceremony: altogether it seemed a most suitable match, and was one of the grandest weddings that had taken place for a long time. The whole affair was conducted with the greatest propriety; hearts, as well as hands, appeared to be joined; the lady smiling through the few tears which she seemed to shed, only because her mother and her sisters wept at parting from her, and the rapturous delight of the gentleman breaking through the cold and guarded forms prescribed by fashion.

I was much amazed to see the same lady only five years afterwards come again to our church to be married. The same she certainly was, but still how different! Wrapped in a plain deshabille, attended by a cringing female, who bore the stamp of vulgarity in face, dress, and demeanour; her cheeks highly rouged, and the elegant modesty of her manners changed into a bold recklessness, which seemed to struggle with a sense of shame. I could scarely believe my eyes; the widow of a nobleman would not surely have been in this degraded state. I was soon convinced of the truth of the surmise which flashed across my mind: she answered to the responses in her maiden name—she had been divorced—and the man to whom she now plighted the vow so lately broken, was he worthy of the sacrifice? I should say, no! He was, I understand, one of the wits of the day; but in person, bearing, and breeding, sadly, wretchedly beneath her former lord. She seemed to feel her situation, notwithstanding all her efforts to shake off the painful recollections that would arise. I saw her press her hand one or twice upon her heart; and when her eyes glanced around, and caught those well-known objects which she had gazed upon in happier days, she heaved deep and frequent sighs. There was less of solemn earnestness about the clergyman who officiated than usual, and he seemed to hurry over the service as though the holy rite were profaned in joining guilt and shame together. But though the marriage ceremony was cut short, it had already detained this dishonoured pair too long: as they were leaving the altar the vestry-door opened, and a gay bridal party descended the steps. It was the divorced lady's deserted husband, leading a beautiful young creature, the emblem of innocence and purity, by the hand, and surrouded by a host of friends splendidly attired. A start, and almost a scream of recognition, betrayed the emotion which the wretched woman, who had forfeited her rank in society, sustained at this unexpected and most unwished-for meeting. She had many mortifications to undergo before she could get away. During the ceremony of signing her name, several individuals made excuse to enter the vestry, in order to stare at her; while the ladies, in passing by, shrunk away as though they feared contamination; and she was obliged to walk half-way down the street, amid a line of gaping menials, before she could reach her shabby carrige, which had drawn off to make room for the coroneted coaches of the noble company in the church.

(conculded next week.)

Intemperance.

EXTRACT

Of an Oration delivered in the Baptist meeting-house at Union, Warren county, Georgia, on the 4th of July, 1826, by Mr. Robert Fleming.

My female friends, we solicit your aid in our attempts to overthrow this collossal evil. Your influence over our sex is justly acknowledged. Let the young man who thinks it a small matter to indulge too freely in spirits, feel the potency of your frowns. Should he be so imprudent as to offer to join in your inoffensive parties of pleasure, or your evening recreations, let him read in your countenance a cold and unwelcome reception. Give him distinctly to understand, that however smart he may think himself around a Bacchanlian board, you think him unworthy of admission into your associations of amusement. Ah! unite not your destinies with his. He is of all men the least likely to reform. Though your arguments may win the gambler from his shameful pursuit—though you may prevail with the uncouth blasphemer to desist from his low and ungentlemanly habit—though your smiles and economical conduct in your domestic pursuits may provoke the indolent and improvident husband to active industry and strict frugality, yet the lover of ardent spirits is incorrigible. His ear is deaf to all reasoning; his sensibilities are blunted, and not to be awakened by all the soft persuasiveness of your embrace, or the more melting eloquence of your tears. Could we pourtray before you the legions of evils brought upon your sex by intemperate man—could we represent in a proper light the scenes of iniquity which have stained his character, your feeble nature would shrink from the sickening view in melancholy sadness, while all the smitten powers of your soul could thrill with the mournful sound, "man is fallen."

The case, however, of most confirmed drunkards, is irremediable. But though few should be reclaimed by this pointed, *this stinging neglect*, yet it is believed many, *very many*, would be deterred from entering their path. Our hopes are principally from the rising generation. To them in a good degree, is committed the destiny of our land. In proportion to their virtue, or to their vice, our country will be happy or it will be miserable, we should therefore guard them against vice in general. Good parental government is the life of good society, and that community in which no attention is paid to the moral culture of the youth is rapidly hastening to infamy and disgrace. "It cannot be doubted that if due pains were taken to impress on the minds of children at an early period an abhorrenee of drunkards and of hard drinking in all its forms, many might in this way be rescued from perdition." But alas! how many fathers in this Christian country, (even of those who have declared that they are the followers of the Lord,) leave their children to do as they list; to associate with whom they please, to go where they will, and return when they think proper. How many youth while under the parental roof, and during that critical period when the vigilance of a parent should be doubled, are permitted to mingle with the dissolute and unprincipled, to loiter round dram shopes and acquire habits of idleness and tippling. It is now no uncommon sight to see beardless boys reeling and spewing around these pitfalls of destruction.

If we love liberty—if we wised to save it from the iron grasp of bloody tyrants, let us endeavour to cultivate the minds and morals of the rising class of the community.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF
THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	20,000 Dollars, is	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,500	3,000
8		1,000	8,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	3,600
40		100	4,000
50		50	2,500
450		20	9,000
1,050		10	10,500
7,366		5	36,830
9,000	Prizes. }	23,886 tickets at $5 is	119,430
14,886	Blanks }		

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:
The last drawn Ticket on the

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	500
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHEY.

☞Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.